

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

United States of America,

Plaintiff

v.

Charles E. Cooper, Jr.,

Defendant

Case No.: 2:14-cr-00228-JAD-CWH-1

**Order Denying Amended Motion to Vacate
Sentence**

[ECF No. 285]

Charles Cooper is serving a 120-month federal prison sentence after a jury found him guilty of being a felon in possession of a firearm.¹ Cooper moves under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to vacate his felon-in-possession conviction under the Supreme Court's recent decision in *Rehaif v. United States*, which clarified that a defendant must be aware of his status as a felon in order to be convicted of this firearm offense.² Despite the complexity of § 2255 habeas proceedings, Cooper's case can be summed up simply. Unlike the *Rehaif* defendant, who was unaware that overstaying his visa meant that he was the type of person no longer permitted to own recreational firearms, Cooper was a known felon who—after being arrested on suspicion that he had beaten his girlfriend—cannot reasonably claim that he was unaware that he had been previously convicted of and served sentences for crimes with imprisonment terms exceeding one year. So I find that Cooper procedurally defaulted his claim because he cannot show that a *Rehaif* error prejudiced his trial, and I deny his motion.

¹ ECF Nos. 180; 225. The Ninth Circuit affirmed Cooper's conviction and sentence on July 6, 2018. See *United States v. Cooper*, 729 F. App'x 609 (9th Cir. 2018) (unpublished).

² *Rehaif v. United States*, 139 S. Ct. 2191 (2019).

Discussion³

A federal prisoner may attack the legality of his conviction under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 by showing that “the sentence was imposed in violation of the Constitution or the laws of the United States,” “the court was without jurisdiction to impose such a sentence,” the sentence was in “excess of the maximum authorized by law,” or the sentence is “otherwise subject to collateral attack.”⁴ A prisoner filing a claim for federal habeas relief under § 2255 is entitled to an evidentiary hearing “[u]nless the motion and the files and records of the case conclusively show that the prisoner is entitled to no relief.”⁵

Relying on the Supreme Court’s decision in *Rehaif v. United States*, Cooper argues that his conviction violates the laws of the United States. In *Rehaif*, a defendant successfully challenged his conviction for possessing a firearm as an alien unlawfully in the United States in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 922(g).⁶ Overturning a broad consensus among the circuit courts, the Supreme Court held that, in order to establish a violation of § 922(g), the government “must prove both that the defendant knew he possessed a firearm and that he knew he belonged to the relevant category of persons barred from possessing a firearm.”⁷ But *Rehaif* was a unique case: the defendant—a student who’d overstayed his nonimmigrant visa—was unaware of his status,

³ Because the parties are familiar with the facts, I do not repeat them here except as necessary to my analysis.

⁴ 28 U.S.C. § 2255(a).

⁵ *Id.* § 2255(b); *United States v. Leonti*, 326 F.3d 1111, 1116 (9th Cir. 2003) (“We have characterized this standard as requiring an evidentiary hearing where ‘the movant has made specific factual allegations that, if true, state a claim on which relief could be granted.’”) (quoting *United States v. Schaflander*, 743 F.2d 714, 717 (9th Cir. 1984)). I find this motion suitable for resolution without an evidentiary hearing.

⁶ *Rehaif*, 139 S. Ct. at 2191.

⁷ *Id.* at 2200.

1 which precluded him from enjoying the “innocent” activity of owning and shooting firearms at a
 2 firing range.⁸ Invoking *Rehaif*’s reasoning, Cooper attacks his 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(g)(1) and
 3 924(a)(2) conviction, arguing that it was fatally defective because his indictment, jury
 4 instructions, and verdict form failed to state both that Cooper knew at the time of his conviction
 5 that he belonged to the “category”⁹ of persons barred from possessing a firearm and that he knew
 6 he was barred from possessing a firearm.¹⁰ He claims that these defects robbed this court of
 7 jurisdiction and violated his rights under the Fifth and Sixth Amendments.

8 **I. Procedural default**

9 The government argues that Cooper procedurally defaulted his claim because he did not
 10 challenge the sufficiency of his indictment on direct appeal. The “extraordinary remedy”¹¹ of
 11 federal habeas “is not designed to provide criminal defendants multiple opportunities to
 12 challenge their sentence.”¹² When a “criminal defendant could have raised a claim of error on
 13 direct appeal but nonetheless failed to do,” he must demonstrate either “cause excusing his
 14 procedural default” and “actual prejudice resulting from the claim of error,” or actual
 15 innocence.¹³ Noting that Cooper does not assert an actual-innocence claim, the government

17 ⁸ *Id.* at 2194–95.

18 ⁹ For Cooper, that category is the class of persons convicted of a crime punishable by
 19 imprisonment for a term exceeding one year—in other words, convicted felons. *See* ECF Nos. 1
 at 1 (indictment charging violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(g)(1) and 924(a)(2)); 177 (jury
 instructions) 180 (jury verdict).

20 ¹⁰ ECF No. 285.

21 ¹¹ *Bousley v. United States*, 523 U.S. 614, 621 (1998).

22 ¹² *United States v. Johnson*, 988 F.2d 941, 945 (9th Cir. 1993).

23 ¹³ *Id.* (citing *United States v. Frady*, 456 U.S. 152, 168 (1982)); *Bousley*, 523 U.S. at 1611
 (“Petitioner’s claim may still be reviewed in this collateral proceeding if he can establish that the
 constitutional error in his plea colloquy ‘has probably resulted in the conviction of one who is
 actually innocent.’”) (quoting *Murray v. Carrier*, 477 U.S. 478, 496 (1986)).

1 argues that Cooper cannot show cause excusing his failure to raise these claims on appeal, and he
 2 was not prejudiced by a *Rehaif* error.¹⁴ Cooper claims that (1) his indictment failed to assert a
 3 predicate offense, robbing this court of jurisdiction and excusing any procedural default; (2) the
 4 *Rehaif* decision effected a sea change in the law, excusing his failure to directly appeal his
 5 conviction; and (3) he was actually prejudiced or, in the alternative, the structural errors plaguing
 6 his conviction relieve him of the obligation to show prejudice.¹⁵

7 **A. This court has jurisdiction over Cooper.**

8 Cooper argues that his claim is exempt from the procedural-default rule because, under
 9 *Rehaif*, the superseding indictment fails to properly allege an “offense” against the United
 10 States.¹⁶ This court “has jurisdiction [over] all crimes cognizable under the authority of the
 11 United States.”¹⁷ In *United States v. Cotton*, the Supreme Court unequivocally held that “defects
 12 in an indictment do not deprive a court of its power to adjudicate a case.”¹⁸ The Ninth Circuit,
 13 other circuits, other judges within this district, and this court have repeatedly affirmed that an
 14 indictment’s “omission of the knowledge[-]of[-]status requirement d[oes] not deprive the district
 15 court of jurisdiction.”¹⁹ So even presuming the validity of Cooper’s *Rehaif*-based claim, the

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 17 ¹⁴ ECF No. 286.

18 ¹⁵ ECF Nos. 285, 287.

19 ¹⁶ ECF No. 285 at 16.

20 ¹⁷ *Lamar v. United States*, 240 U.S. 60, 65 (1916).

21 ¹⁸ *United States v. Cotton*, 533 U.S. 625, 630 (2002).

22 ¹⁹ E.g., *United States v. Espinoza*, 816 F. App’x 82, 84 (9th Cir. 2020) (citing *Cotton*, 535 U.S. at
 23 631); *United States v. Velasco-Medina*, 305 F.3d 839, 845–46 (9th Cir. 2002) (reasoning that
Cotton’s holding applies where “an indictment[] fail[s] to allege the specific intent required” for
 a crime)); *United States v. Moore*, 954 F.3d 1322, 1336 (11th Cir. 2020) (“[T]he law is clear: the
 omission of an element in an indictment does not deprive the district court of subject-matter
 jurisdiction.”); *United States v. Kelbch*, No. 3:17-cr-00040, 2021 WL 96242, at *2 (D. Nev. Jan.
 7, 2021); *United States v. Reynolds*, No. 2:16-cr-000296, 2020 WL 5235316, at *3 (D. Nev.
 Sept. 2, 2020) (Dorsey, J.). Cooper cites no case to the contrary. See, e.g., ECF No. 83 at 13–18.

1 deficiency he identifies in his indictment does not preclude this court from exercising its
2 jurisdiction.

3 **B. Cooper has shown cause, but not prejudice, to stave off procedural default.**

4 The government correctly notes that Cooper did not challenge on direct appeal the
5 indictment’s failure to allege—or the government’s failure to prove—that he knew that he had
6 been previously convicted of a crime punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding one
7 year.²⁰ But “where a constitutional claim is so novel that its legal basis is not reasonably
8 available to counsel, a defendant has cause for his failure to raise the claim in accordance with
9 applicable state procedures.”²¹ *Rehaif*’s holding is just such a novel claim, given that it
10 “overturn[s] a longstanding and widespread practice to which [the] Court has not spoken, but
11 which a near-unanimous body of lower court authority has expressly approved.”²² So I find that
12 Cooper has sufficiently shown cause to excuse his failure to raise this argument on direct appeal.

13 Cooper has failed, however, to meet his burden of demonstrating that he was prejudiced
14 by the government’s omission.²³ Actual prejudice “requires the petitioner to establish ‘not
15 merely that the errors at . . . trial created a possibility of prejudice, but that they worked to his
16 actual and substantial disadvantage.’”²⁴ To prove a felon-in-possession charge, the government’s
17 obligation is not “burdensome,” and it may be inferred from circumstantial evidence.²⁵ At the

18 ²⁰ ECF No. 286 at 5.

19 ²¹ *Reed v. Ross*, 468 U.S. 1, 16 (1984).

20 ²² *Reed*, 468 U.S. at 17.

21 ²³ Cooper, in fact, seemingly concedes this point. Instead of arguing that he could demonstrate
22 that he lacked knowledge of his status, Cooper merely asserts that he “lacked notice of the
knowledge-of-status element.” ECF No. 287 at 22–23. This does little to rebut the
government’s argument that any errors in his indictment are non-prejudicial.

23 ²⁴ *Bradford v. Davis*, 923 F.3d 599, 613 (9th Cir. 2019) (emphasis omitted).

²⁵ *Rehaif*, 139 S. Ct. at 2198.

1 time of his indictment and subsequent conviction, Cooper had been previously convicted of
 2 several felonies and sentenced to multiple terms of imprisonment exceeding one year.²⁶ In 2001,
 3 Cooper pled guilty in state court to the exact offense at issue here, serving more than 19 months
 4 in prison for his attempted possession of a firearm by a felon.²⁷ And at trial, Cooper stipulated
 5 that he had been “convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one
 6 year.”²⁸ This evidence proves beyond a reasonable doubt that Cooper—unlike the *Rehaif*
 7 defendant—well knew at the time of his offense that he had been convicted of “a crime
 8 punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year.”²⁹ And while Cooper argues that a
 9 post-hoc review of the evidence is inappropriate when he hasn’t raised a sufficiency-of-the-
 10 evidence claim, Cooper must still show “actual prejudice” to excuse his default.³⁰ Cooper can’t
 11 do so with a criminal record and sentencing history like his, especially given that he had already
 12 served a sentence in excess of a year for this exact crime.³¹ Thus, even if his indictment had
 13 stated the mens rea element recognized in *Rehaif*, Cooper’s indictment and eventual judgment on
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 16 ²⁶ Presentence Investigative Report at ¶¶ 29, 30, 33, 34, 38. Since age 16, Cooper has served
 17 lengthy sentences for felonies and parole violations, including for a robbery with a deadly
 18 weapon. *Id.*

17 ²⁷ *Id.* at ¶ 37.

18 ²⁸ ECF Nos. 172 at 2; 207 at 51.

19 ²⁹ 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1).

20 ³⁰ *Fradley*, 456 U.S. at 168 (“In applying this dual standard to the case before us, we find it
 unnecessary to determine whether [the § 2255 petitioner] has shown cause, because we are
 confident he suffered no actual prejudice . . .”).

21 ³¹ Other courts have reasoned similarly. *See, e.g., Whitley v. United States*, No. 04 CR. 1381,
 22 2020 WL 1940897, at *2 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 22, 2020) (“[A]ny argument that Whitley was
 23 prejudiced therefrom is belied by the sheer implausibility that, after having been convicted of
 multiple prior felony convictions for which sentences exceeding one year had been imposed, and
 having in fact served more than a year in prison in connection therewith . . . , Whitley
 nevertheless lacked the requisite awareness of his restricted status.”).

1 the felon-in-possession count would have been the same,³² and I find that Cooper has failed to
 2 show that he was prejudiced by this omission.

3 **C. Cooper’s deficient indictment does not present a structural error.**

4 In the alternative, Cooper argues that he need not show actual prejudice to overcome
 5 procedural default because his indictment’s deficiencies are structural, setting off cascading
 6 violations of the Fifth and Sixth Amendments.³³ At the outset, Cooper mischaracterizes *Rehaif*’s
 7 holding by arguing that it requires the government to both prove that Cooper knew that he
 8 belonged to the category of persons prohibited from possessing firearms *and* that he himself
 9 knew that he was barred from owning firearms. *Rehaif* does not require that a § 924(g)
 10 defendant know that he was barred from possessing a firearm; it clarifies that the government
 11 must demonstrate that a defendant “knew he belonged to the relevant category of persons barred
 12 from possessing a firearm.”³⁴ This subtle distinction is an important one. As the Ninth Circuit
 13 reasoned in *United States v. Singh*, requiring the government to prove that “the defendant knew
 14 his or her status prohibited firearm ownership or possession,” and not merely that the defendant
 15 belonged to the category of those prohibited from owning a firearm, “would improperly raise the
 16 scienter requirement of § 924(a)(2) from ‘knowingly’ to ‘willfully.’”³⁵ So the government “must

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 20 ³² See, e.g., *United States v. Hollingshed*, 940 F.3d 410, 416 (8th Cir. 2019) (finding defendant
 21 not entitled to relief under *Rehaif* when he stipulated at trial that he was a convicted felon and
 could not show a reasonable probability that the outcome of the proceedings would have been
 different).

22 ³³ ECF No. 287 at 11–13; see also *United States v. Withers*, 638 F.3d 1055, 1066 (9th Cir. 2011)
 (noting that structural errors can satisfy the procedural-default rule’s prejudice requirement).

23 ³⁴ *Rehaif*, 139 S. Ct. at 2200.

³⁵ *United States v. Singh*, 979 F.3d 697, 727 (9th Cir. 2020).

1 prove only that [Cooper] knew, at the time he possessed the firearm, that he belonged to one of
 2 the prohibited status groups enumerated in § 922(g).”³⁶

3 In light of *Rehaif*’s limited scope, I am not convinced that the government’s failure to
 4 include an element of Cooper § 922(g) charge, and its effect on his jury instructions and verdict
 5 form, presents a structural error. “[C]ertain errors, termed structural errors might affect
 6 substantive rights regardless of their actual impact on an appellant’s trial.”³⁷ As opposed to
 7 simple errors “in the trial process itself,”³⁸ structural errors “go to the framework within which
 8 judicial proceedings are conducted,” requiring ““automatic reversal of the conviction.””³⁹ The
 9 Supreme Court has narrowed the types of errors that may be deemed structural, recognizing
 10 errors like deprivation of counsel, lack of an impartial trial judge, violations of the right to self-
 11 representation and a public trial, and an erroneous reasonable-doubt instruction as sufficiently
 12 egregious to excuse a claimant from proving actual prejudice.⁴⁰ But structural errors must
 13 necessarily affect all aspects of a trial; they cannot be merely potentially damaging.⁴¹

14 While the Ninth Circuit has yet to definitively rule that a *Rehaif* error is not structural,⁴²
 15 its recent decisions have repeatedly recognized that *Rehaif*’s reach is limited. In *Tate v. United*

17 ³⁶ *Id.* at 728. Given Cooper’s misreading of *Rehaif*, I decline to consider any alleged errors
 18 predicated on the indictment’s, jury instructions’, or jury verdict form’s failure to include an
 19 element indicating that Cooper needed to know he could not possess a firearm.

20 ³⁷ *United States v. Marcus*, 560 U.S. 258, 263 (2010) (citations omitted).

21 ³⁸ *Arizona v. Fulminante*, 499 U.S. 279, 310 (1991).

22 ³⁹ *McKinney v. Ryan*, 813 F.3d 798, 821 (9th Cir. 2015) (en banc).

23 ⁴⁰ *See Marcus*, 560 U.S. at 263.

⁴¹ *Accord Weaver v. Massachusetts*, 137 S. Ct. 1899, 1907 (2017).

⁴² *See, e.g., United States v. Espinoza*, 816 F. App’x 82, 84–85 (9th Cir. 2020) (expressing “no
 view” on whether “the district court’s failure to inform of him of the knowledge[-]of[-]status
 element constituted a ‘structural error’ that per se affected his substantial rights”).

1 *States*, for example, the Ninth Circuit determined that the *Rehaif* Court announced a statutory
 2 rule and “did not invoke any constitutional provision or principle,” thus its holding could not
 3 sustain a successive § 2255 challenge.⁴³ And the panels in *United States v. Benamor* and *United*
 4 *States v. Johnson* did not treat a *Rehaif* error as structural and instead applied plain-error review,
 5 declining to overturn sentences when the defendant failed to “show how the fairness, integrity, or
 6 public reputation of judicial proceedings would be adversely affected by affirming his
 7 conviction.”⁴⁴ Other circuits almost uniformly agree that omission of the knowledge-of-status
 8 requirement should not be treated like a structural error.⁴⁵ And the Fourth Circuit, which
 9 remains the lone court to hold that this omission is structural,⁴⁶ declined to revisit the issue en
 10 banc and, instead, called for the Supreme Court to resolve this rift within the circuits.⁴⁷ I agree

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 12 ⁴³ *Tate v. United States*, 982 F.3d 1226, 1228 (9th Cir. 2020).

13 ⁴⁴ *United States v. Johnson*, No. 18-10016, 2020 WL 6305981, at *3 (9th Cir. Oct. 28, 2020)
 14 (declining, like the *Espinoza* panel, to consider whether a *Rehaif*-style error is structural); *United*
 15 *States v. Benamor*, 937 F.3d 1182, 1189 (9th Cir. 2019) (applying the plain-error test and
 16 determining that “an error in not instructing the jury to make such a [*Rehaif*] finding did not
 17 affect [the d]efendant’s substantial rights or the fairness, integrity, or public reputation of the
 18 trial”).

19 ⁴⁵ See, e.g., *United States v. Burghardt*, 939 F.3d 397, 403–05 (1st Cir. 2019); *United States v.*
 20 *Hicks*, 958 F.3d 399, 401–02 (5th Cir. 2020) (rejecting the notion that a *Rehaif* error is
 21 structural); *United States v. Coleman*, 961 F.3d 1024, 1029–30 (8th Cir. 2020) (rejecting the
 22 argument that a plea suffering from a *Rehaif* error is structural and applying a reasonable-
 23 probability standard to the third prong of plain-error review); see also *United States v. Balde*,
 943 F.3d 73, 97–98 (2d Cir. 2019) (noting that in some cases a *Rehaif* error may have no effect
 on a defendant’s conviction or decision to plead guilty).

⁴⁶ *United States v. Gary*, 954 F.3d 194, 205–06 (4th Cir. 2020), *cert granted* No. 20-444, 2021
 WL 77245 (Mem), 21 Cal. Daily Op. Serv. 214 (Jan. 8, 2021).

⁴⁷ *United States v. Gary*, 963 F.3d 420, 420 (4th Cir. 2020) (en banc) (Wilkinson, J., concurring)
 (“I concur in the denial of rehearing en banc for one reason and one reason only. The panel’s
 holding is so incorrect and on an issue of such importance that I think the Supreme Court should
 consider it promptly Is it eight—or nine—circuits that disagree with us? I have lost count,
 but the ranks are growing.”). Cooper’s attempts to explain why this concurrence’s, and the
 majority of other circuit courts’, views should be ignored are unavailing.

1 with the reasoning of the majority of the circuit courts. Not only has the Supreme Court held
 2 that a district judge's failure to instruct the jury on an offense element (which is similar to an
 3 indictment's omission of an element) does not amount to structural error,⁴⁸ but the *Rehaif* Court
 4 remanded for harmless-error review rather than reversing the conviction outright.⁴⁹ So I decline
 5 to excuse Cooper from making a showing of actual prejudice, and I deny his § 2255 motion.

6 **II. Certificate of appealability**

7 To appeal this order, Cooper needs a certificate of appealability from a circuit or district
 8 judge.⁵⁰ In deciding whether to grant one, I consider if "reasonable jurists could debate whether
 9 (or, for that matter, agree that) the petition should have been resolved in a different manner or
 10 that the issues presented were adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further."⁵¹
 11 Although this standard is "lenient,"⁵² I find that Cooper's challenge does not meet it. So I deny
 12 him a certificate of appealability.

13 **Conclusion**

14 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Cooper's amended motion to vacate under 28
 15 U.S.C. § 2255 [ECF No. 285] is **DENIED**. The Clerk of Court is **DIRECTED to enter a**
 16 **separate civil judgment denying Cooper's § 2255 petition and denying a certificate of**

20 ⁴⁸ *Neder v. United States*, 527 U.S. 1, 25 (1999); *see also United States v. Dominguez Benitez*,
 21 542 U.S. 74, 81 n.6 (2004) ("The omission of a single Rule 11 warning without more is not
 colorably structural.").

22 ⁴⁹ *Rehaif*, 139 S. Ct. at 2200.

⁵⁰ 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(1)(B); Fed. R. App. P. 22(b)(1).

23 ⁵¹ *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 483–84 (2000) (internal quotation marks omitted).

⁵² *Hayward v. Marshall*, 603 F.3d 546, 553 (9th Cir. 2010) (en banc).

1 **appealability.** The Clerk must also file this order and the civil judgment in this case and in the
2 related civil cases: 2:20-cv-01472-JAD, 2:19-cv-02103-JAD.



U.S. District Judge Jennifer A. Dorsey
February 1, 2021